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was not recommended by me in *all* cases; but only in those where the obliquity was such that a slight and not inconvenient inclination of the head was insufficient to bring the stars into an apparently vertical position.

Measures of the Binary Star ζ Herculis.

By the Rev. W. R. Dawes.

The small companion of *ζ Herculis* having emerged from its recent conjunction (which appears to have occurred in 1862 or 1863), I have succeeded in obtaining some micrometrical measures of it; of which I beg the Society's acceptance, as they may possess some interest with those who may have procured observations of the same object. I first heard that the small star had again appeared, by a letter from Mr. Alvan Clark, who saw it perfectly separated from the large one with a fine 7-inch object-glass of his own manufacture in the autumn of 1865. But his letter found me laid by with severe illness; the effects of which, combined with the extremely unfavourable season, prevented my attempting measures of the star till last September. I was then surprised at the ease with which it was seen; and the only difficulty in obtaining good measures arose from the unsteadiness of the images.

The following were obtained at three different epochs:—

1866.						
Sept. 5	P = 235°·32	Obs. 2	Wt. 7	D = 1″·±est.	Obs. 1	Wt. 3
14	235·97	7	32	1·±est.	1	2
17	234·27	5	33	0·800	4	13

Mean Result.

1866·70	P = 235°·14	Obs. 14	Wt. 72	D = 0″·856	Obs. 6	Wt. 18

1866.						
Oct. 16	P = 232°·94	Obs. 5	Wt. 33	D = 0″·827	Obs. 4	Wt. 13
31	226·86	7	52	0·830	4	28

Mean Result.

1866·81	P = 229°·22	Obs. 12	Wt. 85	D = 0″·829	Obs. 8	Wt. 41

1866.						
Dec. 30	P = 225°·26	Obs. 7	Wt. 51	D = 0″·974	Obs. 6	Wt. 39
31	224·30	3	12	1·017	4	12

Mean Result.

1866·99	P = 225°·08	Obs. 10	Wt. 63	D = 0″·984	Obs. 8	Wt. 51

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The set taken on Dec. 30 was obtained *exactly at noon*, the sky being quite unclouded. The smaller star was well seen, and the measures might have been got without any difficulty if the images had been usually as quiet as they were sometimes. The interval between the disks of A and B was about equal to one diameter of B. There was no light around the disk of A.

The set taken the next day was got at about 2^h P.M.; but though the image was occasionally pretty distinct, its unsteadiness was very annoying.

Mr. Otto Struve has recently sent me his measures of this highly interesting object on two nights in last autumn; the results of which are as follows:—

1866 Sept. 28	P = 229°·0	D = 0″·92
29	223·5	0·97
Mean Result 1866·74	P = 226°25	D = 0″·945

Mr. Struve says that he found it an object of the utmost difficulty; that on some nights he was quite unable to see the small star; and that he was surprised at my having been able to obtain any measures of it.

Hopefield Observatory, Haddenham, Bucks,
1867, *January 9th.*

Comparison of Sun-spot Observations by Schwabe with those made at Kew during 1866.

(*Communicated by Messrs. De la Rue, Stewart, and Loewy.*)

Months.	Dessau.					Kew Observatory.				
	No. of New Groups obsd.	Numbers of the Groups.		Days of observation.	Days without sun-spots.	No. of New Groups obsd.	Numbers of the Groups.		Days of observation.	Days without sun-spots.
Jan.	5	No. 1 to	5	30	0	7	No. 725 to	731	11	0
Feb.	7	6	12	27	1	5	732	736	12	0
Mar.	6	13	18	26	0	5	737	741	13	0
Apr.	5	19	23	28	0	5	742	746	16	0
May	3	24	26	27	4	4	747	750	23	5
June	6	27	32	30	2	4	751	754	13	1
July	1	33		31	8	3	755	757	13	2
Aug.	3	34	36	31	6	3	758	760	10	0
Sep.	2	37	38	30	14	2	761	762	14	7
Oct.	4	39	42	31	5	4	763	766	10	2
Nov.	2	43	44	30	13	3	767	769	14	5
Dec.	1	45		28	23	0			4	4
Year	45			349	76	45			153	26

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